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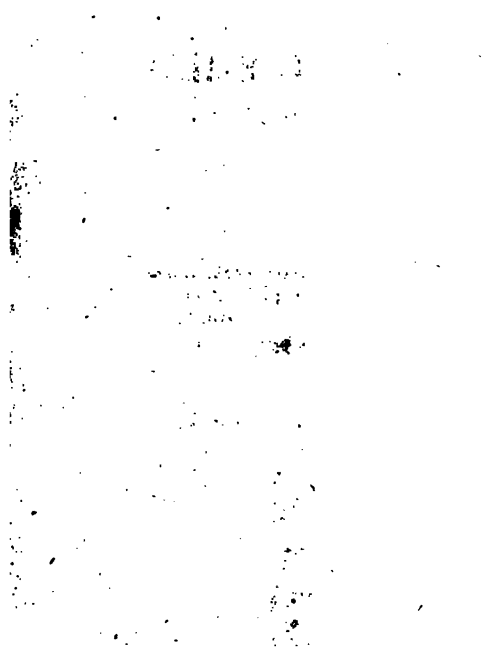
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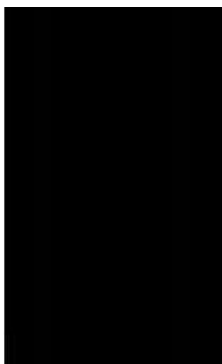
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**W. DAVY, Printer, 8, Gilbert-street, Oxford-street.**



THE Author c  
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been corrected,\* and memorial expressions simplified. The irregular resemblance of the memorial lines to Latin hexameters, may perhaps assist the learner in retaining them; strictness, however, even in attempt, at following the Roman model, has by no means been observed. It has been the object of the Author to exclude unnecessary matter, and to render this manual available for general use, not only amongst those who have the direction of the teacher, but also to unassisted students in Chronology.

W. B.

*Grammar School, Tavistock.*

1839.

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\* In the "Regal Tables of England," only, which are among the adapted lessons, no less than *nine* or *ten* errors have been corrected.

## THE FIRS

IN the ensuing met  
been adopted from  
or signify figures.

will represent a c

Thus, *a*, the *firs*

*figure, one ; e*, the

*comet, for three :*



*vowel*, *y*, is put for the *last figure*, *cypher*. The numerical values, therefore, of the vowels and their compounds, will thus be expressed:

a	e	i	o	u	au	oi	ei	ou	y
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

For the more convenient and euphonious combination of letters, however, it is necessary that each figure should also have a *consonant* expressive of its value. And in selecting these consonants, attention has been paid to the simplest and most obvious method of facilitating the study. Thus, *b*, the *first consonant*, stands for *one*, the *first figure*; and *z*, the *last consonant*, represents *cypher*, the *last figure*. *Two* is indicated by *d*, the initial letter of *duo*; and *t*, *f*, *s*, *n*, stand respectively for *three*, *four*, *six*, and *nine*; as being the initial letters of these different numbers. The Roman *L* being the letter for *fifty*, the number *five*, is represented by this letter (*l*). For *seven*, *p* is placed, as forming a conspicuous letter in the word *septem*. Similarly *k* represents *eight*, from the Greek *ὀκτώ*. Thus the consonants will severally indicate numbers, after the following scale:

b	d	t	f	l	s	p	k	n	z
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0.

THE same date  
different words,  
represent the fig  
in the formation  
ing *key* must no  
memory. Till ti  
with the study, c  
carefully rememb  
*one letter*, or ra  
derstood as indi  
*separately* stand

I

a e i

1 2 3



Form memorial expressions for the following numbers:  
 2876; 1921; 747; 622; 606; 1444; 2233; 1399; 1493;  
 1760; 162; 14125; 1701; 1066; 828; 1216; 1820;  
 1485; 1658; 926; 562; 2059; 13; 10; 999; 10000;  
 94949.

Write out the dates corresponding with the following expressions:

*Bauld; bsyl; altoi; astoi; asfi; boipu; apos; asnei;  
 akyo; boikau; apsk; beiap; akda; azu; ipt; lis;  
 ezlou; idt; apaus; aloif; onau; sdo; foib; toul.*

Form and write out *two* expressions for each of the following numbers:

4004; 1815; 753; 1748; 1540; 1897; 2233; 468;  
 999; 312; 559; 440; 1346.

What numbers correspond with the following expressions:

Joseph-*asil*; (the date of the death of Joseph.)

Prin-*afon*; (the invention of Printing.)

Rom-*put*; (the building of Rome.)

Alfre-*kpe*; (the time at which Alfred flourished.)

Euripid-*oky*; (the birth of Euripides.)

Shaks-*buso*; (the birth of Shakespeare.)

Marath-*onz*; (the battle of Marathon.)

Cres-*atos*; (the battle of Cressy.)

Tren: Dec;-at  
month of Decem  
Par-L-*adso*; (  
complete Parliam  
Mil-Coverd-*alt*  
being the first Er

IN learning the f  
be committed, ac  
the lesson, to be  
posed to ask the  
the lesson; as for  
of Shakespeare."  
*date*, but the *me*

the date. The




somewhat needless, if not intricate and irksome, to insist on such a process at every event; but experience has shown that none of these steps can be dispensed with; and that the pupils very soon become familiar with the method, which assists them materially, in correctly giving the date. First, then, the Memorial Lines are to be repeated *distinctly* and *correctly*. The teacher, then, asks any particular event, without reference to the precise order of its occurrence, till the whole lesson is said. For instance, suppose the question, "What is the date of the Battle of Agincourt?" The pupil replies: "Ag-afal;" AFAL; A—F—A—L; a, 1; F, 4; A, 1; and L, 5;—1415; Again: (Quest.) "Birth of Thucydides?" (Answer): "Thucydi-foib;" FOIB; F—OI—B; f, 4; OI, 7; B, 1;—471. (Quest.): "The universal Deluge?" (Ans.): "Del-etok;" ETOK; E—T—O—K; e, 2; T, 3; O, 4; and K, 8;—2348. And thus the whole of the lesson is said. Conversely, the pupil may be required to mention the event which occurred, on having the date told him, thus: "What event occurred in the year A.D. 622?" (Lesson 37th.) The pupil replies: "622; 6—2—2; au, 6; D, 2; D, 2; audd; Mahm-AUDD. The Hegira, or flight of Mohammed." And although it is evident that, by an interchange of consonants and vowels, a

very different terms  
pupil's knowledge  
by assisting him  
lead to the event it

Having thus ended  
the learner may notice  
which has been explained  
bles is that which is  
most appropriate.

Country, is, unique  
be learned sooner, than  
recommended that  
*written* recapitulation  
of every five or six  
attended to) will be  
connected with the





Information connected with several of the Historical Facts and Events mentioned in the following pages, may be obtained by reference to the Appendix.

## MODERN HIS

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Casibelaunus chosen  
of the Britons again  
Boädiceä raises an  
70,000 of the Rom  
Vortigern invites the  
the Britons agains  
Scots . . . .  
Hengist erects the ki  
the first of the Hep  
King Arthur's victorie



## Table 2.—Lesson 6.

## ‡ REGAL TABLES OF ENGLAND.

		A.D.
William the Conqueror began to reign	Wil-con-sau	1066
William Rufus . . . . .	Ruf-koi .	1087
Henry 1st . . . . .	Henr-ayz .	1100
Stephen . . . . .	Steph-bil .	1135
Henry 2nd . . . . .	Hen-sec-buf.	1154
Richard 1st . . . . .	Ric-bein .	1189
John . . . . .	J-ann . .	1199
Henry 3rd . . . . .	He-th-das .	1216
Edward 1st . . . . .	Ed-doid .	1272

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

Wil-con-sau, Ruf-koi, Henr-ayz,  
 Steph-bil et Hen-sec-buf, Ric-bein, J-ann, He-th-das et Ed-doid.

‡ In the Regal Tables of England, thus (‡) marked, *one thousand* is always understood, and it is to be *prefixed* to each of the dates; thus, (Quest.): “When did Henry 2nd ascend the throne?” (Ans.): “Hen-sec-buf;” *buf*; *b—u—f*; *b*, 1; *u*, 5; and *f*, 4;—154; ONE THOUSAND *one hundred and fifty-four*. And so with the other dates in these three tables.

† REGAL

Edward 2nd began

Edward 3rd, (*tertiu*

Richard 2nd . . .

Henry 4th . . .

Henry 5th . . .

Henry 6th . . .

Edward 4th, (*quar*

Edward 5th . . .

Richard 3rd . . .

Henry 7th, (*septim*

Henry 8th, (*octavu*



Table 4.—Lesson 8.

## ‡ REGAL TABLES OF ENGLAND.

	A.D.
Edward 6th began to reign . . . . .	Ed-sex-lop . . 1547
Mary . . . . .	Mary-lut . . 1553
Elizabeth . . . . .	Elz-luk . . 1558
James 1st . . . . .	Jam-syt . . 1603
Charles 1st, ( <i>Carolus primus</i> ) . . . . .	Caro-prim-sel . 1625
Charles 2nd . . . . .	Car-sec-saux . 1660
James 2nd . . . . .	Jam-seil . . 1685
William and Mary . . . . .	Wil-seik . . 1688
Anne . . . . .	An-pyd . . 1702
George 1st . . . . .	Geo-pbo . . 1714
George 2nd . . . . .	Geo-se-pdoi . 1727
George 3rd . . . . .	Geo-th-pauz . 1760
George 4th, ( <i>quartus</i> ) . . . . .	Geo-quar-kez . 1820

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

Ed-sex-lop, Mary-lut, Elz-luk, Jam-syt, Caro-prim-sel,  
 Car-sec-saux, Jam-seil, Wil-seik, An-pyd, Geo-pbo, se-pdoi, th-  
 pauz, quar-kez.

Table 5.—Lesson 9.

## ENGLISH HISTORY; MISCELLANIES.

	A.D.
Lucius the first Christian King of Britain . . . . .	Luci- <i>bup</i> . . . 157
St. Alban, the British Proto-martyr . . . . .	Alban- <i>tyt</i> . . . 303
The Roman Soldiers finally withdrawn from Britain . . . .	Rom-mil- <i>foy</i> . . . 440
Augustin sent by Gregory the Great, converts Ethelbert, King of Kent . . . . .	Aug-Ethel- <i>unau</i> . . . 596
Kenneth, King of Scots, conquers the Picts . . . . .	Ken-Pi- <i>kut</i> . . . 853
Malcolm (3rd) Canmore of Scotland, dies . . . . .	Mal-C- <i>ayni</i> . . . 1093
The 1st Crusade begins . . . .	Crois- <i>aznu</i> . . . 1095
Death of Thomas à Becket . . .	T-a- <i>Bapa</i> . . . 1171
Hibernia, or Conquest of Ireland .	Hyb- <i>aboid</i> . . . 1172

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

Luci-*bup*, Alban-*tyt*, Rom-mil-*foy*, Aug-Ethel-*unau*,  
 Ken-Pi-*kut*, Mal-C-*ayni*, Crois-*aznu*, T-a-*Bapa*, Hyb-*aboid*.

*Table 6.—Lesson 10.***ENGLISH HISTORY.**

	A.D.
Castle of Tuam built by Roderick O'Connor . . . . .	Rod-Tu-absa . . 1161
Wales added to England by the death of Llewellyn . . . .	Lle-W-adke . . . 1282
Magna Charta signed by John, June 19th . . . . .	Chart-Ju-an-adbu 1215
The Earl of Leicester first summons a complete Parliament .	Par-L-adso . . . 1264
W. Wallace defeats Edward 1st's army at Stirling . . . .	Wall-adoup . . . 1297
R. Bruce crowned King at Scone	Bru-Sc-atys . . . 1306
Battle of Bannockburn . . . .	Bannock-biaf . . 1314
Battle of Cressy, August 26th .	Cr.-Aug.-es-atos. 1346

**THE MEMORIAL LINES.**

Rod-Tu-absa, Lle-W-adke, Chart-Ju-an-adbu, Par-L-adsò,  
Wall-adoup, Bru-Sc-atys, Bannock-biaf, Cr.-Aug.-es-atos que.

*To*

END

Battle of Poitiers, See  
Wat Tyler's rebellion  
Battle of Agincourt .  
Joan of Arc, the Maid  
put to death . . .  
Jack Cade's rebellion  
Poyning's law, or the  
Statute, passed in 1494  
Perkin Warbeck hunted  
Battle of Flodden Field  
Cardinal Wolsey died





*Table 8.—Lesson 12.*

## ENGLISH HISTORY.

	A.D.
Henry 8th's act passed for sup- pressing Monasteries . . . Sup-Mon- <i>altoi</i> . . .	1537
Reformed religion established in Scotland, ( <i>Caledonia</i> ) . . . Ref-C- <i>alsy</i> . . .	1560
Death of Rizzio . . . . . Riz- <i>buss</i> . . .	1566
Mary, Queen of Scots, executed Mar-Sc- <i>alkoi</i> . . .	1587
The Spanish Invasion . . . . Sp-Inv- <i>bukkk</i> . . .	1588
Tyrone rebellion in Ireland . . . Hyb-Tyr- <i>alnu</i> . . .	1595
Earl of Essex put to death by Elizabeth . . . . . Ess- <i>asyb</i> . . .	1601
The Gunpowder Treason . . . Pow- <i>bsyl</i> . . .	1605
John Hampden tried; and Charles endeavours to introduce the Liturgy, &c. into Scotland . . . Hamp-Lit-Sc- <i>astoi</i>	1637

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

Sup-Mon-*altoi*, Ref-C-*alsy*, Riz-*buss*, Mar-Sc-*alkoi*, Sp-Inv-  
*bukkk*,  
Hyb-Tyr-*alnu*, Ess-*asyb*, Pow-*bsyl*, et Hamp-Lit-Sc-*astoi*.

The Scottish Nation  
 tant signed . . .  
 Earl of Strafford ex  
 Campaigns between  
 liament and the R  
 The King (Charles  
 up (*proditus*) by  
 Charles 2nd crowned  
 Battle of Worces  
 Oliver Cromwell u  
 Government unde  
 of Protector . . .  
 Naval Engagement  
 the Dutch and Eng



## Table 10.—Lesson 14.

## ENGLISH HISTORY.

	A.D.
The death of Cromwell, ( <i>mors</i> ) . Crom-mor- <i>bsuk</i> .	1658
Plague of London . . . . . Lond-P- <i>assu</i> .	1665
Great Fire of London, ( <i>ignis</i> ) . L-ign- <i>assau</i> .	1666
Peace ( <i>Pax</i> ) of Ryswick . . . Pa-R- <i>asnoi</i> .	1697
Gibraltar taken . . . . . Gibr- <i>apzo</i> . .	1704
Scotland and England united under the name of Great Britain ( <i>Brit-</i> <i>annia facta</i> ) . . . . . Brit-f- <i>apyp</i> . .	1707
Peace of Utrecht . . . . . Pax-Utr- <i>apat</i> .	1713
Last ( <i>Ultima</i> ) Convocation of the Clergy held; on the Bangorian Controversy . . . . . Ult-Con- <i>boiak</i> .	1718

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

Crom-mor-*bsuk*, et Lond-P-*assu*, L-ign-*assau*, Pa-R-*asnoi*,  
Gibr-*apzo*, Brit-f-*apyp*, Pax-Utr-*apat*, Ult-Con-*boiak*.

*Table*

ENGLI

The South Sea scheme  
Battle of Dettingen .  
Battle of Fontenoy and  
tender's Rebellion .  
Battle of Culloden . .  
Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle  
East India Company form  
Wilkes and the " N. Bri  
tumults . . . .  
The American War began

THE M



Table 12.—Lesson 16.

## ENGLISH HISTORY.

	A.D.
Independence of America ac- knowledgeed . . . . .	Ind-Am- <i>apeid</i> . 1782
Coalition Ministry formed . .	Min-Coäl- <i>apki</i> . 1783
Trial of Warren Hastings . .	W-Hast- <i>boikau</i> . 1786
The King's Insanity commenced	R-Insan- <i>apkei</i> . 1788
The French Revolution . .	F-Rev- <i>boind</i> . . 1792
Marriage of Prince of Wales to Caroline of Brunswick . .	Mar-P-W- <i>apnau</i> . 1796
Mutiny at the Nore; Naval En- gagements off St. Vincent and Camperdown . . . . .	Vin-C-Nor- <i>apnoi</i> . 1797
Victory of Nelson at Aboukir .	Nels-Ab- <i>apnei</i> . 1798

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

Ind-Am-*apeid*, Min-Coäl-*apki*, W-Hast-*boikau*, R-Insan-*apkei*,  
F-Rev-*boind*, Mar-P-W-*apnau*, Vin-C-Nor-*apnoi*, Nels-Ab-*apnei*.

*Table 13.*

ENGLISH

Battle of Marengo . . . .  
Peace of Amiens; Ireland u  
    (*Hibernia juncta*) with  
    Britain . . . . .  
Rebellion in Ireland . . .  
Napoleon made Emperor . .  
Battle of Trafalgar and dea  
    Nelson; Austria subjugat  
    Napoleon . . . . .  
Death of Pitt and Fox (*mor*

Prussia reduced by Napoleon



## Table 14.—Lesson 18.

## ENGLISH HISTORY.

	A.D.
Death of Sir J. More . Mort. Sir J. More	} <i>akyou</i> 1809
Marriage of Napoleon	
to Maria Louisa . . Nap. Mar. . .	
Walcheren Expedition. Walch. . . .	
Second Peninsular Cam-	
paign commenced . Camp. Pens. . .	
Sir F. Burdett's com-	} <i>akyou</i> 1809
mittal . . . . . Sir F. Burd. . .	
Appointment of a Regent . . . Reg-ap- <i>akay</i> .	1810
Expedition of Napoleon to Moscow } Mosc-Perc-	
Mr. Percival shot ( <i>mortuus</i> ) . . . } mort- <i>akbe</i> .	1812
Abdication of Napoleon, and the	} N-abd-Vi-
Partition of Poland at the Congress	
of Vienna . . . . .	Cong- <i>beibo</i> . 1814

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

Mort. Sir J. More, Nap. Mar. Walch, Camp. Pens. Sir F. Burd-  
*akyou*,  
 Reg-ap-*akay*, Mosc-Perc-Mort-*akbe*, N-abd-Vi-Cong-*beibo*.

## Table 15.—Lesson 19.

## ENGLISH HISTORY.

	A.D.
Battle of Waterloo . . . . . Wat- <i>akbu</i> . .	1815
Death of the Princess Charlotte . Charl- <i>bkap</i> . .	1817
Algiers bombarded by Lord Ex- mouth . . . . . Alg. Ex.- <i>akas</i> .	1816
Manchester Meeting at Peterloo . Manch- <i>akbou</i> .	1819
Cato-street Conspiracy ( <i>con- juratio</i> ) Thistlewood, &c. . Conj. Cat. Thist	} <i>akdy</i> 1820
Queen Caroline's Trial . . Car. Tri- . .	
Death of Napoleon . . Mort. Nap. . .	} <i>akda</i> . 1821
Coronation of George 4th. Cor. G. . .	

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

Wat-*akbu*, Charl-*bkap*, Alg. Ex-*akas*, et Manch-*akbou*,  
 Conj. Cat. Thist. Car. Tri-*akdy*, Mort. Nap. Cor. G. *akda*.



*Table 15a.—Lesson 19a.*

In the annexed Table, the actual Sovereigns are printed in Capitals; those through whom the succession was conveyed, in Italics. The vertical line | indicates immediate descent, thus, HENRY 2nd,

|  
RICHARD 1st

indicates that Richard 1st was the son of Henry 2nd, &c. The horizontal line,—indicates that those connected by it were children of the same parent, thus, HENRY 8th

|  
EDWARD 6th—MARY—ELIZABETH,

indicates that Edward 6th, Mary, and Elizabeth, were all children of Henry 8th. Again, names connected by a *bracket*, indicate marriages; those likewise connected thus, = indicate matrimonial alliances, thus,

CHARLES 1st  
|  
CHARLES 2nd—JAMES 2nd— { *Mary*  
  |                                    { W. Prince of Orange  
  |                                    |  
  *Mary*—WILLIAM 3rd.

This will signify that Charles 2nd, James 2nd, and Mary, were children of Charles 1st; that Mary married W. Prince of Orange; that William 3rd was their son; that James 2nd had a daughter Mary; and that she married William 3rd; whose succession, therefore, was established, by his being both nephew and son-in-law of James 2nd.

# LINEAL DESCENT

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR  
 |  
 Robert—WILLIAM 2nd—H

A  
 Geoffre  
 Earl

H<sub>1</sub>

RIC

Edward (Black  
 |  
 RICHARD

{ Cath  
 { Owel

Edm  
 E. of Ric

HEN

{ Margaret — Mary  
 { James 4th D. of Suffol  
 { of Scotland |  
 | Lady Jane  
 Mary of Guise



## Table 16.—Lesson 20.

## HISTORICAL MISCELLANIES.

	A.D.
Dispersio Judæorum; or the Destruction of Jerusalem, by Titus	Dis-Jud- <i>pa</i> . . 71
Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, led in triumph to Rome by Aurelian .	Zenob- <i>doid</i> . . 272
Establishment of Christianity by Constantine . . . . .	Constan- <i>tad</i> . . 312
Clovis, the first Christian King of France . . . . .	Clov- <i>oka</i> . . 481
Lingua Latina; or the Latin tongue ceases to be commonly spoken in Italy . . . . .	Ling-Lat- <i>leip</i> . . 587
Charlemagne declared Emperor of the West . . . . .	Charlm- <i>kyz</i> . . 800
Ottoman, founder of the present Turkish Empire . . . . .	Ott- <i>adoup</i> . . 1297
The Mariner's Compass found out	Comp- <i>atze</i> . . 1302

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

Dis-Jud-*pa*, Zenob-*doid*, Constan-*tad*, et Clov-*oka*,  
Ling-Lat-*leip*, Charlm-*kyz*, Ott-*adoup*, et Comp-*atze*.

Table 17.—Lesson 21.

## HISTORICAL MISCELLANIES.

		A.D.
The Papal seat removed to Avignon	Pap-Av-atyl	1305
Walter Lollard and followers burnt in Austria for opposing Romish Superstitions . . . . .	Lol-atub . . . . .	1351
Gunpowder invented in Germany by a Monk . . . . .	Gunp-atfo . . . . .	1344
Tamerlane the Tartar, overcomes Bajazet the Turk, and puts him in an iron cage. (The Great Mogul is descended from him) .	Tam-Baj-atoun (Mog) . . . . .	1399
Scanderberg, Prince of Epirus, fa- mous for his victories over the Turks . . . . .	Scander-boft . . . . .	1443
The Invention of Printing . . . .	Prin-afon . . . . .	1449
Constantinople taken by the Turks	Constantino-boli	1453
Columbus discovers Cuba and His- paniola . . . . .	Colum-bont . . . . .	1493

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

Pap-Av-atyl, Lol-atub, Gunp-atfo, Tam-Baj-atoun (Mog),  
Scander-boft, Prin-afon, Constantino-boli, Colum-bont.

Table 18.—Lesson 22.

## HISTORICAL MISCELLANIES.

	A.D.
Jerusalem regained from the Turks, and Godefroy of Bouil- lon made King of it . . .	God-Bul- <i>azoun</i> . 1099
The Inquisition first erected against the Albigenses . . .	Inqui- <i>bded</i> . . 1222
Martin Luther began to preach in Germany . . . . .	Mar-Luth- <i>alap</i> . 1517
The name of <i>Protestants</i> first began; when the Lutherans <i>protested</i> against the decree of the Chamber of Spire . . .	Prot- <i>alen</i> . . . 1529
The Smalcaldan League; or agreement made between the Protestants of Germany, for their defence at Smalcald . .	Smalca- <i>bloz</i> . . 1540
Council of Trent began, Dec. 13th	Tren-Dec- <i>at-alfu</i> 1545
Massacre of Protestants at Paris	Mas-Par- <i>aloid</i> . 1572
United Provinces, protected by William, Prince of Orange, throw off the Spanish Yoke .	Un-P- <i>aloin</i> . . 1579
Rebellion at Naples, headed by Masaniello . . . . .	Masaniel- <i>bsop</i> . 1647

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

God-Bul-*azoun*, Inqui-*bded*, Mar-Luth-*alap*, Prot-*alen*, Smalca-  
*bloz*,  
 Tren-dec-*at-alfu*, Mas-Par-*aloid*, Un-P-*aloin* et Masaniel-*bsop*.

*Tal*

ENGLISH AU

Chaucer died . . .  
Thomas Occleve flouri  
Lydgate flourished  
James 1st of Scotland  
Gavin Douglas died  
Dunbar died . . .  
Surrey and Sir T. W.  
Sir D. Lindsay died  
Caxton died . . .  
Sir T. More and  
Tyndale died . } Si  
Miles Coverdale's } et




Table 20.—Lesson 24.

ENGLISH AUTHORS, &c.—*Period 3.*

		A.D.
Spenser born . . . . .	Spens- <i>allt</i> .	1552
Sir Philip Sydney born . . . . .	Sydn- <i>allo</i> .	1554
Michael Drayton born . . . . .	Drayt- <i>alsi</i> .	1563
Sir W. Davenant born . . . . .	Dav- <i>asyl</i> .	1605
Francis Quarles born . . . . .	Quar- <i>blond</i> .	1592
Nicholas Udall flourished . . . . .	Ud- <i>allb</i> .	1551
Still wrote his Comedy . . . . .	Still- <i>busau</i> .	1566
Sackville (prima trægedia) . . . . .	Sackv- <i>alsa</i> .	1561
Marlowe born . . . . .	Marl- <i>alsd</i> .	1562
Shakespeare born . . . . .	Shaks- <i>buso</i> .	1564
Beaumont born . . . . .	Beau- <i>baks</i> .	1586
Fletcher born . . . . .	Fletch- <i>asps</i> .	1576
Shirley born . . . . .	Shi- <i>buso</i> .	1594

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

Spens-*allt*, Sydn-*allo*, Drayt-*alsi*, Dav-*asyl*, Quar-*blond*,  
 Ud-*allb*, Still-*busau*, (prim-com.) Sackv-*alsa*, que (prim-træg.),  
 Marl-*alsd*, Shaks-*buso*, Beau-*baks*, Fletch-*asps*, que Shi-*buso*

Table 21.—*Lesson 25.*ENGLISH WRITERS.—*Period 3.*

	A.D
Hooker born . . . . .	Hook- <i>allf</i> . . . 1554
Camden born . . . . .	Cam- <i>bulb</i> . . . 1551
Sir W. Raleigh born . . . . .	Ral- <i>blud</i> . . . 1552
Francis Bacon born . . . . .	Bac- <i>busb</i> . . . 1561
Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, born; } Archbishop Usher born; . . . }	Cher-Ush- <i>alka</i> 1581
Ben Jonson born . . . . .	Ben-J- <i>aloif</i> . . . 1574
Burton born . . . . .	Burt- <i>bups</i> . . . 1576
Hobbes born . . . . .	Hobb- <i>alkei</i> . . . 1588
Jeremy Taylor born . . . . .	Tay- <i>bsay</i> . . . 1610
John Donne born . . . . .	Don- <i>alpi</i> . . . 1573

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

Hook-*allf*, et Cam-*bulb*, Ral-*blud*, Bac-*busb*, Cher-Ush-*alka*,

Ben-J-*aloif*, et Burt *bups*, Hobb-*alkei*, Tay-*bsay*, Don-*alpi*.



Table 22.—Lesson 26.

ENGLISH WRITERS.—*Period 4.*

		A.D.
Abraham Cowley born . . .	Cowl- <i>asak</i> . . .	1618
Edmund Waller born . . .	Wall- <i>asyl</i> . . .	1605
Milton . . . . }		
Earl of Clarendon } born . . .	Milt. Clar. Full- <i>asyk</i>	1608
Fuller . . . . }		
Samuel Butler born . . .	Butl- <i>asbe</i> . . .	1612
Dryden born . . . . .	Dryd- <i>asta</i> . . .	1631
Wycherly born . . . . .	Wych- <i>asoy</i> . . .	1640
Algernon Sidney died . . .	Alg. Sid.- <i>bauki</i> . . .	1683
Sir W. Temple born . . .	Templ- <i>asek</i> . . .	1628

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

Cowl-*asak*, Wall-*asyl*, Milt. Clar. Full-*asyk*, que Butl-*asbe*,  
 Dryd-*asta*, Wych-*asoy*, Alg. Sid.-*bauki*, Templ-*asek*.

*Table 23.—Lesson 27.*ENGLISH WRITERS.—*Period 4.*

		A.D.
Sherlock born . . . . .	Sherl- <i>baufa</i> . .	1641
Stillingfleet born . . . . .	Stillingsfl- <i>astu</i> .	1635
Burnet born . . . . .	Burn- <i>baufi</i> . .	1643
Locke born . . . . .	Lock- <i>aste</i> . .	1632
Baxter born . . . . .	Baxt- <i>asbu</i> . .	1615
Barrow and Tillotson born . .	Bar-Til- <i>bauty</i> .	1630
Calamy born . . . . .	Cal- <i>bauzy</i> . .	1600
Robert South born . . . . .	South- <i>asti</i> . .	1633
Sir I. Newton born . . . . .	Newt- <i>asod</i> . .	1642
Evelyn born . . . . .	Evel- <i>asey</i> . .	1620
Robert Barclay born . . . . .	Barcl- <i>asfei</i> . .	1648
John Bunyan born . . . . .	Buny- <i>asek</i> . .	1628

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

Sherl-*baufa*, Stillingfl-*astu*, Burn-*baufi*, Lock-*aste*,  
 Baxt-*asbu*, Barr-Till-*bauty*, Cal-*bauzy*, South-*asti*,  
 Newt-*asod*, Evel-*asey*, Barcl-*asfei*, et Buny-*asek*.

Table 24.—Lesson 28.

ENGLISH WRITERS.—*Period 5.*

	A.D.
Dr. Bentley born . . . . Bent- <i>bausa</i> . . . .	1661
Matthew Prior born . . . . Pri- <i>asso</i> . . . .	1664
Pope and Gay born . . . . Pop-G- <i>askei</i> . . . .	1688
Allan Ramsay born . . . . All-Rams- <i>bauks</i> . . . .	1686
Sir R. Steele 1st published	
the Spectator . . . . . Stee-Sp- <i>apab</i> . . . .	1711
Dean Swift born . . . . . Dean Swift- <i>assoï</i> . . . .	1667
Lady Mary Wortley Monta-	
gue born . . . . . Lad-Mar-Mont- <i>asny</i>	1690

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

Bent-*bausa*, Matt. Pri-*asso*, Pop-G-*askei*, et All-Rams-*bauks*,  
 Stee-Sp-*apab*, Dean Swift-*assoï*, Lad-Mar-Mont-*asny*.

*Table 25.—Lesson 29.***ENGLISH WRITERS.—Period 5.**

		A.D.
Dr. Berkeley born . . . .	Berkl- <i>asko</i> . . . .	1684
Bolingbroke } Addison . }	born . . . . Bolingb-Add- <i>asoid</i>	1672
Kennett's Roman } Potter's Grecian . }	Antiquities Pott-Kenn- <i>asnoi</i> .	1697
Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, born . . . . .	Atter- <i>bause</i> . . . .	1662
Dr. Samuel Clarke born . .	S. Clark- <i>aspu</i> . . . .	1675
John Leslie born . . . . .	Les- <i>baulz</i> . . . . .	1650
Hoadly, Bishop of Bangor . .	Hoadl- <i>aspau</i> . . . .	1676

**THE MEMORIAL LINES.**

Berkl-*asko*, Bolingb-Add-*asoid*, et Pott-Kenn-*asnoi*,  
Atter-*bause*, et S. Clark-*aspu*, Les-*baulz*, Hoadl-*aspau*.

Table 26.—Lesson 30.

## ENGLISH WRITERS.—Period 6.

		A.D.
Dr. Middleton born . . . .	Middl- <i>aski</i> . . .	1683
Lardner born . . . . .	Lard- <i>bauko</i> . . .	1684
Young born . . . . .	Yo- <i>bauka</i> . . .	1681
Gray born . . . . .	Gr- <i>apas</i> . . .	1716
Thompson born . . . . .	Thoms- <i>apyz</i> . . .	1700
Isaac Watts born . . . . .	W- <i>aspo</i> . . .	1674
Bishop Butler born . . . . .	Butl- <i>asne</i> . . .	1692
Jortin . . . . .	} born . . .	Jort. War- <i>baunei</i> . 1698
Bishop Warburton		

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

Middl-*aski*, et Lard-*bauko*, Yo-*bauka*, que Gr-*apas*,  
Thoms-*apyz*, W-*aspo*, Butl-*asne*, Jort-War-*baunei*.

*Table 27.—Lesson 31.*ENGLISH WRITERS.—*Period 6.*

		A.D.
Philip Doddridge born . . .	Doddr- <i>apze</i> . .	1702
Blair born . . . . .	Bl- <i>apak</i> . .	1718
Adam Smith . . . . .	A. Smith- <i>apet</i> .	1723
Burke born . . . . .	Burk- <i>boity</i> . .	1730
Franklin born . . . . .	Frankl- <i>apyau</i> .	1706
Fielding born . . . . .	Field- <i>apyp</i> . .	1707
Collins born . . . . .	Coll- <i>boidy</i> . .	1720
Glover born . . . . , . .	Glov- <i>apad</i> . .	1712

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

- “ Doddr-*apze*, Bl-*apak*, A. Smith-*apet*, et Burk-*boity*,  
Frankl-*apyau*, et Field-*apyp*, Coll-*boidy*, Glov-*apad*.

Table 28.—Lesson 32.

ENGLISH WRITERS.—*Period 6.*

		A.D.
Goldsmith born . . . . .	Goldsm- <i>apek</i> . . .	1728
Beattie born . . . . .	Beat- <i>aptau</i> . . .	1736
Akenside and Smollet born .	Aken-Smoll- <i>apda</i>	1721
Sterne born . . . . .	Stern- <i>apat</i> . . .	1713
Falconer flourished . . . .	Falc- <i>apse</i> . . .	1762
Johnson 1st published the Ram- bler . . . . .	Johns-Ram- <i>boily</i> .	1750
Chatterton died . . . . .	Chatt- <i>appy</i> . . .	1770
John Wesley born . . . . .	Wesl- <i>apzi</i> . . .	1703
Horace Walpole born . . . .	Hor-W- <i>apap</i> . . .	1717
Reid and Bishop Lowth born .	Reid-Lowth- <i>apay</i> .	1710
Gibbon born . . . . .	Gibb- <i>aptoi</i> . . .	1737

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

Goldsm-*apek*, et Beat-*aptau*, Aken-Smoll-*apda*,  
 Stern-*apat*, Falc-*apse*, et Johns-Ram-*boily*, Chat-*appy*,  
 Wesl-*apzi*, et Hor-W-*apap*, Reid-Lowth-*apay*, et Gibb-*aptoi*.

## ENGL

W. Cowper born  
Dr. Priestley and 1  
Sheridan born .  
Crabbe born . .  
Dugald Stewart bo  
Burns born . . .  
Wordsworth born  
Thomas Moore born

## TH

Cow-*apib*, et Pr





Table 30.—Lesson 34.

ENGLISH WRITERS.—*Period 7.*

		A.D.
Coleridge born . . . . .	Coler- <i>apoit</i> . . .	1773
Brown born . . . . .	Br- <i>apoik</i> . . .	1778
Southey born . . . . .	South- <i>appo</i> . . .	1774
Campbell born . . . . .	Camp- <i>boinou</i> . . .	1799
Lord Byron born . . . . .	Byr- <i>apeik</i> . . .	1788
James Montgomery } born . . .	Jam. Montgom-et-	
Sir W. Scott . . . }	Walt-Sc- <i>appa</i> . . .	1771
Sir J. Mackintosh born . . .	Mack- <i>apsu</i> . . .	1765

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

Coler-*apoit*, Br-*apoik*, South-*appo*, et Camp-*boinou*,  
Byr-*apeik*, Jam-Montgom et Walt-Sc-*appa*, Mack-*apsu*.

## ILLUSTRIO

Manetho . . .

Hipparchus . .

Berosus . . .

Zosimus . . . ,

Leo 10th . . .

Onkelos . . .

Galen . . .

Hesychius . .

T

Hippar-*bse*, Maneth

Atque Ann. Dom. I



*Table 32.—Lesson 36.*

## FAMOUS MEN; MISCELLANEOUS.

		A.D.
Procopius . . . . .	Proco- <i>lip</i> . .	537
Gildas . . . . .	Gild- <i>usp</i> . .	567
Bede . . . . .	Bed- <i>saus</i> . .	666
Thomas Aquinas . . . . .	Thom-Aqu- <i>adsi</i>	1263
Petrarch . . . . .	Petr- <i>attu</i> . .	1335
Copernicus . . . . .	Copernic- <i>afoit</i> .	1473
Tycho Brahe . . . . .	Tych- <i>blos</i> . .	1546
Galilæo . . . . .	Galil- <i>asfe</i> . .	1642
Erasmus died . . . . .	Eras- <i>buts</i> . .	1536

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

Proco-*lip*, et Gild-*usp*, Bed-*saus*, Thom-Aqu-*adsi*, Petr-*attu*,  
 Tych-*blos*, et Copernic-*afoit*, Galil-*asfe*, Eras-*buts*.

PART II.

---

ANCIENT HISTORY

AND

LITERATURE.



## ANCIENT H

1

GENI

The Creation of the

The Universal Delu

The Call of Abraha

Exodus of the Israe

The Destruction of

The Foundation of

Cyrus, or the end o

The first Olympiad

The Building of Ro



Table 34.—Lesson 38.

## HISTORICAL MISCELLANIES.

		B.C.
Building of the Tower of Babel . . . . .	<i>Bab-edit</i> . . . . .	2233
Mizraim settles in Egypt . . . . .	<i>Miz-dakk</i> . . . . .	2188
Death of Joseph . . . . .	<i>Joseph-asil</i> . . . . .	1635
Saul, first King of Israel . . . . .	<i>Saul-aznu</i> . . . . .	1095
Jeroboam, or defection of 10 tribes . . . . .	<i>Jero-noil</i> . . . . .	975
Salmaneser, King of Assyria, takes Samaria, and destroys the kingdom of Israel . . . . .	<i>Salm-peb</i> . . . . .	721
Jehoiakim taken prisoner by Nebu- chadnezzar; commencement of 70 years' captivity . . . . .	<i>Jehoa-sys</i> . . . . .	606
Nineveh destroyed by the Medes and Babylonians . . . . .	<i>Ninev-sad</i> . . . . .	612

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

*Bab-edit*, et *Miz-dakk*, *Joseph-asil*, et *Saul-aznu*,  
*Jero-noil*, *Salm-peb*, *Jehoa-sys*, et *Ninev-sad*.

## HIS

Zedekiah sent in

Jerusalem des

dan; end of k

The Kingdom c

years . .

The Kingdom

years . .

Sardis, burnt b

confederacy w

gave rise to tl

Zoroaster appe

Court . .

Ezra sent to be

Nehemiah rebu





*Table 36.—Lesson 40.*

## FOUNDERS, &amp;c. OF ANCIENT MONARCHIES.

	B.C.
Ninus founder of the Assyrian monarchy . . . . .	Nin- <i>ezlou</i> . 2059
Semiramis, wife of Ninus . . . .	Sem- <i>anaul</i> . 1965
Sardanapalus, in whom ended the Assyrian Monarchy . . . . .	Sardan- <i>paup</i> . 767
Ægialeus king of Sicyon . . . .	Ægial- <i>ezkou</i> 2089
Inachus, first king of Argos . . .	In- <i>akus</i> . . 1856
The Ogygian flood under Ogyges, king of Attica . . . . .	Ogyg- <i>apaus</i> 1766
Teucer, first king of Troy . . . .	Teuc- <i>buzd</i> . 1502
Cecrops, first king of Athens . . .	Cec- <i>blus</i> . 1556
Sisyphus, first king of Corinth . .	Sisyph- <i>alzo</i> 1504

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

Nin-*ezlou*, Sem-*anaul*, Sardan-*paup*, Ægial-*ezkou*,  
In-*akus*, Ogyg-*apaus*, Teuc-*buzd*, Cec-*blus*, Sisyph-*alzo*.

## FOUNDERS, &

Perseus, first king

The Argonautic E

Theseus, son of A

Codrus, the last k

Caranus, first kin

Cadmus, first kin

Cræsus, king of I

Cyrus, founder of

Alexander, foun

Empire . . .

Julius Cæsar, fo

Empire . . .



Table 38.—Lesson 42.

## GRECIAN HISTORY.

		B.C.
The Theban War . . . . .	Theb- <i>adel</i> . .	1225
First Messenian War . . . . .	Mess- <i>pfi</i> . .	743
Second Messenian War . . . . .	Mes- <i>sku</i> . .	685
Battle of Marathon . . . . .	Marath- <i>onz</i> . .	490
Battle of Salamis . . . . .	Salam- <i>oky</i> . .	480
Battle of Eurymedon . . . . .	Eurymed- <i>opz</i> . .	470
The Peloponnesian War . . . . .	Pelo- <i>fib</i> . .	431
Battle of Leuctra . . . . .	Leuctra- <i>tpi</i> . .	373
Battle of Mantinea . . . . .	Mant- <i>isi</i> . .	363
Phocæan, or Sacred War . . . . .	Phoc- <i>ilp</i> . .	357
Battle of the River Granicus . . . . .	Grani- <i>tif</i> . .	334
Battle at the Issus . . . . .	Iss- <i>tit</i> . .	333
Battle of Arbela . . . . .	Arb- <i>tib</i> . .	331

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

Theb-*adel*, et Mess-*pfi*, Mes-*sku*, Marath-*onz*, Salam-*oky*,  
 Eurymed-*opz*, Pelo-*fib*, Leuctra-*tpi*, Mant-*isi*, Phoc-*ilp*,  
 Grani-*tif*, Iss-*tit*, Arb-*tib*.

*Ta*

## ROMA

The Regal State u  
lasted 245 years .  
Romulus began to re  
Numa Pompilius .  
Tullus Hostilius .  
Ancus Martius . .  
Tarquinius Priscus  
Servius Tullius . .  
Tarquinius Superbus

TH

S



Table 40.—Lesson 44.

## ROMAN HISTORY; REPUBLIC.

B.C.

The Consular State, from Brutus and Collatinus, the first cons- uls, to the period when Julius Cæsar was made perpetual Dictator, lasted 464 years . . . Stat-Consular-oso		
Consuls first made . . . . .	Consu-lzoi . . . .	507
First Dictator . . . . .	Dic-onoi . . . .	497
Creation of the Tribunes . . . .	Trib-foud . . . .	492
Creation of the Decemviri . . . .	Decemv-oly . . . .	450
Creation of Military Tribunes . .	Mil-T-foz . . . .	440
<i>Incendium Urbis</i> ; or burning of the city by the Gauls . . . .	Incend-ikk . . . .	388
War with Pyrrhus, king of Epi- rus . . . . .	Pyr-doin . . . .	279
First Punic War . . . . .	Bellum . . . . . Bel-Pun-esi; das; bok . . . . .	263 216 148
Second Punic War . . . . .		
Third Punic War . . . . .		

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

Stat, Consular-oso,  
Consu-lzoi, Dic-onoi, Trib-foud, Decemv-oly, Mil-T-foz,  
Incend-ikk, Pyr-doin, Bel-pun-esi-das-bok.

ROMAN HIST

End of the Sedition of the	
Jugurthine War . . .	
Social or Italian War .	
War begun with Mithridat	
Dictatorship of Sylla .	
Catiline's Conspiracy .	
First Triumvirate . .	
Battle of Pharsalia . .	
Battle of Philippi . .	
Battle of Actium . . .	



*Table 42.—Lesson 46.***GRECIAN LAWGIVERS AND PHILOSOPHERS.**

	B.C.
Lycurgus born . . . . .	<i>Lyc-nes</i> . . . 926
Draco . . . . .	<i>Dra-sdo</i> . . . 624
Solon died . . . . .	<i>So-lun</i> . . . 559
Pythagoras died . . . . .	<i>Pythag-onoi</i> . . 497
Socrates died . . . . .	<i>Socra-toun</i> . . 399
Euclid, the Geomet. born . . . .	<i>Eucl-idt</i> . . . 323
Xenophon died . . . . .	<i>Xenoph-ilou</i> . . 359
Plato died . . . . .	<i>Pla-tok</i> . . . 348
Aristotle died . . . . .	<i>Aris-tes</i> . . . 322
Epicurus born . . . . .	<i>Epicu-tob</i> . . . 341

**THE MEMORIAL LINES.**

*Lyc-nes, Dra-sdo, So-lun, Pythag-onoi et Socra-toun,  
Eucl-idt, Xenoph-ilou, Pla-tok, Aris-tes, Epicu-tob.*

GRECIAN I

Heraclytus flourishe

Zeno born . .

Isocrates born .

Herodotus born .

Thucydides born

Diogenes died .

Demosthenes born

Theophrastus born

T1

Herac-lyz, Zen-

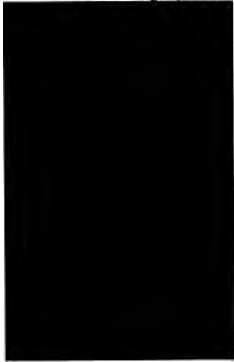




Table 44.—Lesson 48.

# GRECIAN PHILOSOPHERS AND PROSE WRITERS.

		B.C
Archimedes slain . . . . .	Archim- <i>ead</i> . .	215
Carneades born . . . . .	Carnea- <i>dak</i> . .	216
Heraclides flourished . . . . .	HeracI- <i>itu</i> . .	336
Democritus born . . . . .	Democri- <i>fawn</i> .	469
Longinus born . . . . .	Longi- <i>dat</i> . .	A.D. 213
Lucian died . . . . .	Luci- <i>dysz</i> . .	200
Arrian died . . . . .	Arri- <i>bsa</i> . .	161
Plutarch died . . . . .	Plut- <i>afy</i> . .	140

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

Archim-*ead* et Carneä-*dak*, HeracI-*itu*, Demócri-*fawn*,  
ANN. DOM. Longi-*dat*, Luci-*dysz*, Arri-*bsa*, Plut-*afy*.

*Table*

GR

Tyrtæus flourished .  
Linus and Orpheus .  
Homer and Hesiod .  
Archilochus flourished  
Sappho and Alcæus .  
Æschylus born . . .  
Pindar born . . .  
Sophocles born . . .

THE

Tyrtæ-*sko*, Lin-*adk*

Sapph. et Alcæ-*szs*.



*Table 45.—Lesson 50.*

## GRECIAN POETS.

		B.C.
Thespis first exhibited . . . . .	Thesp- <i>lil</i> . .	535
Aristophanes flourished . . . . .	Aristophan- <i>otf</i>	434
Menander born . . . . .	Menan- <i>tod</i> . .	342
Euripides born . . . . .	Euripid- <i>oky</i> .	480
Moschus . . . . .	Mosch- <i>alf</i> . .	154
Simonides flourished . . . . .	Simoni- <i>lik</i> . .	538
Anacreon flourished . . . . .	Anac- <i>lid</i> . .	532
Theocritus flourished . . . . .	Theocri- <i>dke</i> .	282
Epicharmus flourished . . . . .	Epichar- <i>foy</i> .	440

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

Thesp-*lil*, Aristophan-*otf*, Menan-*tod*, Euripid-*oky*,  
 Mosch-*alf*, Simoni-*lik*, Anac-*lid*, Theocri-*dke*, Epichar-*foy*.

*Table 47.—Lesson 51.*

## ROMAN AUTHORS, &amp;c.

		B.C.
Livius Andronicus flourished . . .	Liv. An- <i>doy</i> . .	240
Ennius born . . . . .	Enni- <i>dik</i> . .	238
Plautus died . . . . .	Plant- <i>ako</i> . .	184
Cato died . . . . .	Cat- <i>aly</i> . .	150
Nævius died . . . . .	Næv- <i>eyt</i> . .	203
Lucretius born . . . . .	Lucre- <i>noi</i> . .	97
Cicero born . . . . .	Cicer- <i>ayp</i> . .	107
Horace born . . . . .	Hora- <i>su</i> . .	65
Terence died . . . . .	Terenc- <i>alou</i> . .	159
Sallust born . . . . .	Sallu- <i>ks</i> . .	86

## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

Liv. An-*doy*, Enni-*dik*, Plant-*ako*, Cat-*aly*, Næv-*eyt*,  
 Lucre-*noi*, Cicer-*ayp*, Hora-*su*, Terenc-*alou*, Sallu-*ks*.

*Table 48.—Lesson 52.*

## ROMAN AUTHORS, &amp;c.

		B.C.
Virgil born . . . . .	Virg- <i>oiz</i> . .	70
Propertius born . . . . .	Prop- <i>un</i> . .	59
		A.D.
Livy and Ovid died . . . . .	Liv. Ov- <i>ap</i> . .	17
Persius died . . . . .	Per- <i>se</i> . .	62
Juvenal died . . . . .	Juve- <i>bek</i> . .	128
Martial died. . . . .	Marti- <i>azo</i> . .	104
Seneca died . . . . .	Senec- <i>aul</i> . .	65
Eutropius . . . . .	Eutrop- <i>fek</i> . .	428
Tacitus . . . . .	Tacit- <i>azei</i> . .	108


## THE MEMORIAL LINES.

Virg-*oiz* et Prop-*un*, ANN. DOM. Liv. Ov-*ap*, Per-*sé*, Juvé-*bek*,  
Marti-*azo*, Senec-*aul*, Eutrop-*fek*, et Tacit-*azei*.

**BOADICEA.**—This Boundricea, and b she killed herself b but Dion Cassius must be acknowledged said to be corrupt.

**ARTHUR.**—Among against the Saxons, sius: it is, probably. known fables of Art

**WILLIAM THE C** that William enterti guage; "he ordere youth should be inst the supreme court were drawn in the that idiom." This l in any way be suppo aristocracy and a l the writers of the lan



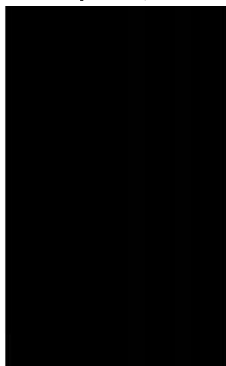
Stephen's chapel, his armour is gilt; and yet Eustace and Mercœur are there represented in black armour. In the illuminated MSS. he also appears in plain steel armour. In the grant of the Duchy of Aquitaine by Edward 3rd to the Black Prince, the initial letter represents the King on a throne of marble ornamented with a frame of gilt, but both his armour and that of his son, are steel, with gilt knee and elbow caps. This grant may still be seen among the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum. There is not the slightest evidence to show that the Prince ever wore black armour at all. The terrible efforts of his prowess seem to have given another meaning to this epithet, for Froissart, having described the battle of Poitiers, adds, "Thus did Edward the Black Prince, *now doubly dyed black* by the terror of his arms." It was from the heroic feats of the Prince on the glorious day of Crécy, that the French first styled him "Le Noir," or "the Black;" and thence came the application of an epithet, descriptive *not* of his armour but of his character in war.

HENRY 8TH.—Catharine of Arragon, the first wife of this monarch, was the mother of Queen Mary;—Anna Boleyn was the mother of Queen Elizabeth;—and Edward 6th was the son of Jane Seymour.

LUCIUS.—This monarch is called in the Welsh Triads, Lleurwig, or Lleuver the Great. Of him, it is there said, that he "publicly professed the christian religion, and gave the privilege of country and tribe, with civil and ecclesiastical rights, to all who were christians." He who studies the early history of the Christian Church in Britain, will become convinced that christianity was planted in our Island by an apostle (probably St. Paul);—that the truth thus planted, spread over the whole island; that a regularly instituted Church was founded;—that the three distinct Orders of Ministers, Deacons, Presbyters, and Bishops, were in existence from the earliest times;—that idolatry again spread over the land, through the invasion of the Saxons, who were heathens;—that for *their* conversion Augustin was sent;—that the ancient British Church refused to receive him, and accede to his demands;—and finally, that Britain was re-converted from idolatry *not* by the emissaries of Augustin, so much as by the labours of the already existing apostolical church in Britain.

**CRUSADES.**—Of the  
occupying various parts  
in 1291. Edward, the  
Christian Princes with  
The original object  
the sepulchre, and  
persecutions of the Jews  
the conquest of Palestine  
introducing into Europe  
the feudal system, and  
Italy, the union of dioceses  
of more liberal modes  
towns, and the acquisition  
benefits which accrued

**THE CONQUEST OF**  
between two of the  
tance of Henry 2nd.  
waging war with the  
then pope, a grant of  
up the cause of the  
the oath of allegiance  
tioned off for these  
the phrases, *within* &





Prelates, the Aldermen, and the *Witten*, or Wise Men of the country. By the Normans the feudal system was introduced: the King, then, as *superior*, called to his council all who held lands in chief of the crown. They were Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, and Barons. The Barons were divided into greater and less: the less Barons were the Barons or Freeholders of the great Barons; they were to the great Barons what the latter were to the King. But as the less Barons were exceedingly numerous, representatives only from these attended the great council; they were called *Barons by Writ*, and were sent by the *Shirereeve* (Sheriff) after having been chosen from among and by their fellows. This was done originally for the purpose of doing *homage* or *baronage* (acknowledging themselves to be the *homines* or *barones* of the king), and granting supplies and other aid; subsequently, however, for consulting on all matters connected with the government of the country. It was in 1264, during the confinement of King Henry 3rd by Montfort, Earl of Leicester, that each city or burgh furnished, for the first time, its representative, in addition to those of the counties, to the great council of the nation. A distinct assembly was afterwards constituted, consisting of the representatives of the counties, cities, and boroughs; to which certain privileges were annexed: it is known as the House of Commons.

**POYNING'S LAW.**—This law, so called from the name of the Lord-Deputy under whose administration it was passed, was enacted for the purpose of attaching the Irish chieftains more firmly to the English crown. It prohibited, among other things, the holding any parliament in Ireland, without the previous consent of the king in council. It also enacted that all statutes that had been passed in England should be law in Ireland. The retainers of the nobility were likewise diminished by this statute.

**MARY.**—From July 5th to July 17th, 1553, Lady Jane Grey possessed the sovereign authority; and some legal documents drawn up between these dates, refer to *Jane* as Queen.

**TYRONE REBELLION IN IRELAND.**—The following translation of the Plenary Indulgence granted to the Irish by Clement 8th, for the purpose of encouraging them in this rebellion, shows that the influence

of the Papal power had not been wanting during the previous insurrections in Ireland. "Pope Clement VIII. to all and every of our venerable brethren, the archbishops, bishops, and prelates, and also to our beloved sons, the princes, earls, barons, and people of the kingdom of Ireland—wishing health and our apostolic benediction. Whereas, we have heard that you, incited by the exhortations of our predecessors and ourselves, have long endeavoured to recover your liberties, and to defend and preserve them against the heretics—first under the auspices of James Gerald, and then under Hugh O'Neil, Earl of Tyrone, Captain-General of all the Catholic forces in Ireland, under whose command you have achieved the noblest victories; We, therefore, that you, your general and his troops may hereafter be encouraged still more manfully to contend against these heretics, and that you may be endowed with all spiritual graces for this object, after the example of our venerable predecessors, relying on the mercy of the Almighty, and on the authority of his blessed apostles, Peter and Paul, do grant to each and all of you who will follow the aforesaid general and his army, as the asserters and defenders of the Catholic faith, and to all others who, by advice, favour, or provisions, or by any other military aids, shall assist in this expedition, on their repentance and confession, and, when practicable, on receiving the holy Communion, the plenary pardon and remission of all their sins, to the same extent as if they had gone to the Holy Land to war against the Turks for its recovery to the Holy See. And since it is difficult that these presents shall come into the hands of all whom they may concern, we desire that they shall have the same effect in these printed copies, subscribed officially with our hand, and sanctioned with our seal, as if we had given them in person to each individual. Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, under the ring of the Fisherman, the 18th of April, 1600, and the 9th of our Pontificate."

**PLAGUE AND FIRE OF LONDON.**—This city had been subject to visitations of the Plague. In 1603, nearly 57,000 were carried off by it; in 1625, there were upwards of 34,000 victims to its fury; and in this year, 100,000 lives were sacrificed to it. The re-construction of the city after the fire, rendered it much more healthy than it was before. In this fire, 13,200 houses and 89 churches, were utterly destroyed.

"Heaven be praised," it has been said, that "old London was burnt." The city was utterly renovated, though it is cause of regret that neither the plan of Sir C. Wren, nor of Sir J. Evelyn was adopted; either of which would have rendered it much more regular and commodious than it is even at present.

**CHARLES GIVEN UP BY THE SCOTCH.**—This transaction will ever reflect disgrace on those who were concerned in it; the king in his despair, thought that the best course which he could adopt, was to join Montrose, then in his career of victory. The representations of M. Montrevil, a French agent, who was at that time with the Scotch army before Newark, and the promises of the Scotch made to that agent, that they would receive him as their sovereign, and effectually join with him for the recovery of his just rights, induced him to take that step. "They have often," says he, in the *Εἰκὼν Βασιλική*, "professed they have fought not against me, but for me. I must now resolve the riddle of their royalty, and give them opportunity to let the world see they mean not what they do, but what they say." For a composition on the part of the English, to pay up as arrears for service to the Scottish army, the sum of £400,000, the king was delivered into the hands of his enemies.

**OLIVER CROMWELL.**—With regard to the birth and parentage of this great man, much misapprehension generally exists; he is spoken of as having originally been a brewer. The truth is, that the pedigree of the Cromwell family commences in the 11th century with Glothyan, Lord of Powys. His immediate ancestors had been enriched by the monastic lands and property. His great grandfather, Sir Richard, had in Huntingdonshire only, estates worth £30,000. a year, besides others in the counties of Cambridge, Rutland, Bedford, and Northampton. His grandfather, Sir Henry, was a great favorite with Queen Elizabeth; he was called, for his wealth and liberality, the Golden Knight. Oliver was the second son of Robert, who married the daughter of Sir W. Stuart, of Ely, a family not remotely connected with the royal house of Scotland. He was so named after his uncle, Sir Oliver. He himself married the daughter of Sir James Bouchier, of Fitsted in Essex. Though true that a part of his property was at one time sold, it is by no means certain

that he ever had  
account given  
by his wife, he  
the value of  
a troop of horse  
under Fairfax  
himself still in  
the Independent  
he obtained  
Holdenby C  
Carisbrook C  
five years a  
Lord Protec

DEATH OF  
unhappy one  
Europe, and  
the station was  
reached it.  
and the wisest  
tionally, mil  
ever, compe  
perpetual da  
be considere  
of all usurpe



all the clergy of each province to attend ; but since 1718, no business has ever been transacted ; the assembly after meeting with each new Parliament, and going through certain forms, is always adjourned *sine die*.

**SOUTH-SEA SCHEME.**—A plan by which the debts of the nation were bought up by a company of supposed Merchants ; in return for which, this company was invested by Parliament with certain exclusive privileges of trading. They thus became the creditors of the nation. Mexico and Peru were stated as about to be included in their commercial monopoly ; and shares originally worth £100., though not in reality worth even this sum, rose to the astonishing price of £1000, till on a sudden alarm, the bubble burst. The shares fell more rapidly than they had risen ; thousands were ruined ; and the nation was saved from utter bankruptcy, only, by the decided measures of Walpole.


**BATTLE OF DETTINGEN.**—George 2nd commanded the troops in this battle ; the last occasion on which a King of Great Britain was present in an engagement.

**WARREN HASTINGS.**—His trial was for alleged cruelty and oppression during the time in which he was Governor-General of India ; he was acquitted. His trial took place before Parliament, and occupied 149 days, a space of several years. During the course of this celebrated trial, the most unparalleled and sublime speeches that were perhaps ever uttered in the English language, were delivered by Mr. Burke.

**FRENCH REVOLUTION.**—The events connected with this Revolution, had, for a long while, cast their shadows before them. Its history is too complicated to be here given ; its most immediate cause may be found, perhaps, in the enthusiasm for liberty which the conduct of the Americans had inspired. The changes which took place during the course of the Revolution, were of the most decided and violent nature. Hereditary nobility and titles were abolished ; France was declared, first, a limited Monarchy, then, a Republic ; the king, Louis 16th, was executed. A body of five, called the Directory, was appointed, for the carrying on of the executive power. In the year 1799, the Directory was overthrown, and Consuls were

appointed; at first, probably, for life. Finally, as possible, Napoleon was crowned as Emperor.

**INQUISITION—ALBIGES**—in the north of Syria, near the copy of the Holy Scriptures, and to have copies of Paul were highly valued; they were speedily known and persecuted, yet rapidly increased. In the East of Europe, they were known as *Cathari*, a word also used in the West. Still driven by persecution, they fled near the Alps, and were called Vallenses or Waldenses. At Albige, the town where they were destroyed in 1176. This people, under the authority of the Pope, were disciplined and ceremonious. Pope Innocent III. had the purpose of extirpating the nature of their proceedings. The Inquisition was permanent.



matters, there is no appeal; its decrees and canons are embodied in the creed of Pius 4th, which was published as a papal bull in 1564, and is universally acknowledged to be the true standard of the Roman Catholic faith.

**MASANIELLO.**—A corrupted form of the name *Thomaso Aniello*, a fisherman at Naples during the viceroyalty of the Duke d'Arcos, for Philip 4th of Spain. An oppressive tax levied on the articles of food, was the immediate cause of the outbreak which has rendered this man so famous. In two days, he was raised from his rank as a humble fisherman, to be Captain-general of the Neapolitan people. Of such enormous power was he possessed, that the viceroy, for the purposes of conciliation, created him Duke of St. George, and treated him with every mark of deference. All taxes were immediately abolished; a sort of commonwealth was organized, with Masaniello at its head, who sat in judgment, on a platform which had been erected for him, habited in his fisherman's attire, holding a naked sword in his hand. His will in Naples, was absolute law. Eight days was the period during which his power lasted; so sudden and giddy an elevation, induced mental derangement, and after a public act of insanity, he was put to death by hired assassins on the 16th of July, the tenth day from the commencement of the insurrection.

**MILES COVERDALE.**—The first complete English translation of the Bible is generally admitted to have been that by Wickliffe about 1383. In 1526 and 1530, translations were published by W. Tyndale. Coverdale published his first edition in 1535, and his second, in which he was assisted by Rogers, in 1537; it was issued under the borrowed name of T. Matthews, and was dedicated to Henry 8th. This Bible was afterwards revised by Coverdale, and prefaces were added by Cranmer; when published in 1539, it was called Cranmer's Bible. In 1562, an edition was published by the exiles at Geneva. For public use, an edition was brought out in 1568, under the direction of Archbishop Parker; this is called *The Great English Bible*; it was re-printed in 1582. At the Conference held at Hampton Court, another translation was ordered; it was undertaken with the greatest possible care, and published in 1611; this has ever since been known as "*The Authorized Version.*" The following may serve as a spe-

printed a copy themselves at Rheims, in 1584, then  
lish Testament. The following is a summary of  
at English Bibles here mentioned:—Wickliffe's, 138  
); Tyndale's, 1526 and 1530, (the first printed); Cov  
Matthews', 1537; The Bishops', 1540; The Gene  
eat English Bible, 1568 and 1572; Rhemish Testame  
g James's Bible, 1611.

NICHOLAS UDALL; was author of the first Comedy now  
glish language. The earliest dramatic composition  
*Mysteries, or Miracle-Plays*. The subjects and  
always Scriptural; though *we* cannot but regard them  
i, and generally profane performances, yet they were  
tribute so much to the information and instruction of the  
e of the popes granted a pardon of 1000 days to ever  
orted, peaceably, to certain mysteries acted in the V  
t Chester. Strangely debased were the notions of S  
that prevailed almost universally; yet indecent and  
hey seem to ourselves, these Plays were, perhaps, the p  
y which *any* knowledge of those events was conveye  
d uninstructed ancestors. They were generally en  
as by monks, (as the only persons who could rea  
by the clergy and students of the Universities. In  
Trinity College, as yet unaltered, it is d



the drama rose rapidly to a very high degree of excellence and eminence.

**SHAKESPEARE.**—Upwards of thirty-one methods of spelling the name of this poet may be met with in the books of the Stratford Corporation. From the feeble and tremulous signatures to his will, contradictory evidence might be deduced; we have his autograph only in one or two other documents, and from these, another opinion may be upheld. What, then, is our best authority? Surely that of the best informed of his contemporaries, Meres and others, but more particularly that of his personal friends and co-partners, Heminge and Condell, who edited the first folio. On these authorities, we write it **SHAKESPEARE**. Though not essential, it is yet of some importance to be able, correctly, to write the name of our country's grandest Poet. He himself, like others of his period, may have spelt his name differently at different times. He visited London at the age of 21 as a player. Before this time he had written some of his earlier works at Stratford. There is even evidence which goes to prove that *Hamlet* was planned and outlined before this visit to London. Within five years he had rapidly risen into influence, being at that time a shareholder in "Blacke Fryers Playhouse." He soon gave up acting, and in 1614 retired to his native town. His plays are 35 in number, and most of them were published in a detached form during his life.


**FRANCIS BACON.**—The founder of Inductive Philosophy, or that philosophy which reasons towards conclusions from well ascertained facts. However simple this method may appear to us, it was unknown before the time of Bacon. He first insisted that no premises might be taken as correct, unless clearly ascertained and proved. "Knowledge is Power," was a favorite aphorism of Lord Bacon, which he himself, unfortunately, proved to be incorrect. Having been found guilty of receiving bribes, whilst discharging the highest judicial functions, he was degraded from every place and employment in the state, and fined £40,000.—Knowledge is Power only when it is combined with moral excellence.

**MILTON.**—He was distinguished not only as a poet but as a political writer. To Milton was entrusted the task of answering the many

tracts which appeared in favour of the royal of State. He also Government with Biss a poet does not depend *Penseroso*, and *Comical* genius.

CLARENDON.—This land from the year 1660 wrote his "History of or modern, with who to be thoroughly correct allowance must be moderate and virtuous terized as "the wis authentic, the most Historians."

SIR I. NEWTON.—1687 "Principia," or "Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy." His greatest discovery new Theory of Light with the prism, was seen. It is remarkable that living at the same period



poems in the old English Language, which were not only palmed on some of the best antiquarians as productions of a former age, but after his death, considerable controversy occurred, as to their genuineness and authenticity: he called them *Rowley's Poems*. Through actual want he put an end to his existence, before he had completed his eighteenth year. He was a native of Bristol; in Redcliff Church he asserted that his MSS. had been found; and died in London.

**GALILEO.**—A philosopher of a noble Florentine family. He greatly improved the telescope, and by its agency discovered the satellites of Jupiter, the ring of Saturn, and the lunar librations. For asserting that these discoveries proved the motion of the earth round the sun, he was sentenced by the Inquisition to a cruel imprisonment. The fear of this induced him to abjure, as “absurd and heretical,” his theory of the motion of the earth. The Grand Duke of Tuscany procured his release.

**CREATION OF THE WORLD.**—Reference is here made to the Mosaic account of the events immediately preceding the creation of man,—the arrangement and re-modification of our globe, which must necessarily have taken place, that it might be rendered a fit scene for human existence and enjoyment.

**DELUGE OF OYGES.**—The accounts given us of this monarch are so mixed up with fable, that we have great difficulty in arriving at anything like the truth. The deluge to which reference is made, is one entirely distinct from the universal catastrophe which took place in the time of Noah. By some, the deluge of Deucalion is identified with that of Ogyges; and attempts have been made to synchronize these events with the miraculous occurrence mentioned in the book of Joshua—the standing still of the sun and moon for a whole day. It is much to be feared, however, that too much crude theory is involved in this supposition; yet certain it is, that traditions in the East of a double day, and in the West of a double night, at a period not remote from that of which we are speaking, would seem, in some measure, to corroborate these views, though to what extent a deluge would ensue, appears uncertain.

**KINGDOMS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH.**—On the death of Solomon,

who ruled over the whole of the twelve tribes, at the accession of his son, Rehoboam, a revolt took place, by which ten of the tribes threw off their allegiance to this king, and submitted to the rule of the usurper, Jeroboam. These ten tribes were called the kingdom of Israel; the remaining two, Judah and Benjamin, were called the kingdom of Judah, and from this time they were governed by separate dynasties.

**CAPTIVITIES.**—There were several occasions on which the people of Israel and Judah, were carried into captivity. Tiglath-Pileser, King of Assyria, took several cities and carried away several tribes as captives, in the reign of Pekah, King of Israel, (2 Chron. 5, 26, and 2 Kings, 15, 29.) Shalmaneser invaded Samaria, and carried the mass of its inhabitants into captivity, in the reign of Hoshea, tributary king of Israel, (2 Kings, 18, 9—11.) Esar-Haddon completed the extirpation of this kingdom, not only by carrying off all the remaining inhabitants, but by peopling their land with strangers, (3 Kings, 17, 24.) From that period nothing is known of the Israelites. It is true that a few afterwards united themselves to the Jews, but no certain evidence has been obtained as to the existence of the remainder of this people. This kingdom lasted 254 years, and was, during that time, ruled by 19 sovereigns. The captivities of Judah are the following :—under King Jehoiakim, when Daniel and others were carried to Babylon; another occurred in the seventh year of King Jehoiakim; a third took place in the reign of Jehoiakim; and Jerusalem was finally destroyed, and the monarchy ended, in the person of Zedekiah, who was carried captive to Babylon, by Nebuchadnezzar. The kingdom of Judah lasted 468 years from David's accession to the throne. The most noted of these captivities, were, that of Israel by Shalmaneser, and that of Judah by Nebuchadnezzar, under Jehoiakim; from the last mentioned, commences the 70 years' captivity of the Jews, though Jerusalem was not finally destroyed till 18 years after this event. It may be observed that the repeated attacks on these kingdoms, were owing to the revolts of the sovereigns against the kings of Assyria, to whom they had already been rendered tributary.

**PUNIC WARS.**—They were wars between the Romans and Carthaginians, which from their commencement to the destruction of Carthage, included upwards of a century. The 1st Punic war originated in a quarrel between the Mamertines and Syracusans, people of Sicily; from attempting to espouse parts in this quarrel, war took place between the Romans and Carthaginians. It continued for 23 years, when Carthage sued for peace. The siege of Saguntum by the Carthaginians, a city of Spain in alliance with the Romans, which was undertaken in direct opposition to an understood stipulation, led to the 2nd Punic War, which lasted for 17 years, when peace was again granted to Carthage on the most humiliating terms. The cause of the 3rd Punic War, may be found in the perpetual aggressions of Masinissa, (an ally of the Romans), on the territories of Carthage; the complaints of the aggrieved being repeatedly slighted by the Roman Senate, they themselves took up arms against Masinissa. This, combined with the jealousy of the Romans, at the again rising influence of Carthage, led to the last of these wars. In its commencement, much duplicity was evidenced by the Romans, but at length the city was utterly destroyed, and its inhabitants perished either by the sword or the flames. Among the generals who distinguished themselves in these wars, are Regulus, Hannibal, Scipio, Fabius, Marcellus, Asdrubal, and Scipio the younger. The engagements at Cannæ and Zama, occurred in the 2nd Punic War.

**SOCIAL WAR.**—This, called also the Italic War, originated in a desire of the Italian States, to obtain the freedom of the city of Rome, and other annexed privileges. The popular movements under Marius, served only to foment their dissatisfaction, and, at length, open war was declared. It raged for two years, and was put an end to, by a partial compromise on the part of Rome; the freedom of the city being granted in such a way as to gratify the mal-contents, without affecting the existing constitution.

**EUCLID.**—The celebrated Geometrician of this name, was a native of Alexandria and not of Megara. The school which he established at his native town, continued famous for many centuries.

**THESPIS; ÆSCHYLUS, &c.**—Thespis is generally considered as the

vities, from being sacred to their gods, became entertainments of attendant rustics. Originally, mere rude and unpolished strains were poured forth; but they attained a more artificial form, and was gradually refined in composition, lofty in sentiment, and adorned with all the music, poetry, and the dance could supply. Rewards for the various species of dramatic performance were liberally bestowed. THESPIA first interrupted the perpetual round of song by the introduction of an actor or narrator, who in an elevated situation might command and relieve the attention of the present. Gradually the actor was made to converse with the chorus for the purposes of disguise, his face was generally blackened by some coloured preparation. The stage was a temporary platform, usually a wagon or wain. ÆSCHYLUS erected a permanent architectural front, invented the mask, the long-flowing robe, the high-heeled buskins, and suitable dresses; he likewise introduced more than one actor, and varied the choral odes, expanded the episodes, so as to form a well devised plot, and paid great attention to the grandeur and variety of the choral dances. SOPHOCLES gave the last improvement to tragedy. He introduced a third actor; he carefully selected the scenery, still further shortened the choral odes, and fully developed the dialogue. He likewise instituted a close connection between the odes and the immediate business of the play.

RIPIDES, tragedy declined rapidly; though

Tragedy was created by Æschylus, was in its glory under Sophocles, and declined with Euripides. The day of the battle of Salamis may serve to synchronize memorially these three poets. On this day, Euripides was born; in the battle, Æschylus fought, and has glowingly depicted the contest; at the engagement Sophocles was present, and was selected to dance the prelude to the Pæan which was performed around the trophy erected after this illustrious victory.

**FINIS.**









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